

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA BULLETIN

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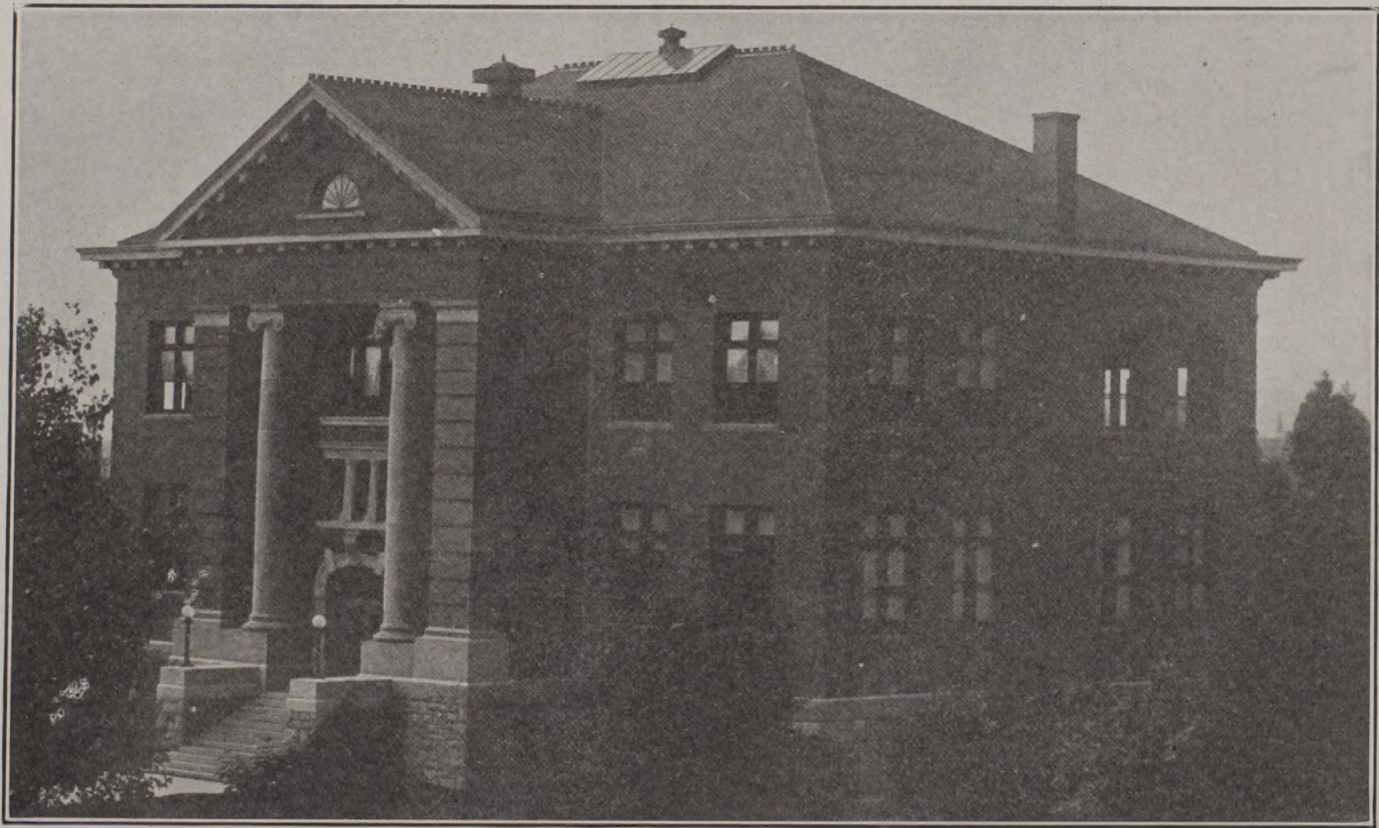
ANNOUNCEMENT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT
OF LAW
1915-1916



MISSOULA, MONTANA
APRIL, 1915

Entered August 24, 1901, at Missoula, Montana, as Second Class
Matter Under Act of Congress, July 16, 1894.

915-16



The Law School.

FACULTY OF THE LAW SCHOOL

EDWIN BOONE CRAIGHEAD, M. A., LL. D., D. C. L.
President of the University.

ALBERT NEWLON WHITLOCK, A. M., LL. B. (Harvard)
Acting Dean and Professor of Law.

CHARLES MELVIN NEFF, Ph. B., LL. B. (Columbia)
Professor of Law.

LESLIE JAMES AYER, B. S., J. D. (Chicago)
Professor of Law.

CHARLES WILLIAM LEAPHART, A. M. LL.B. (Harvard)
Professor of Law.

STEPHEN I. LANGMAID, A. M., LL. B. (Harvard)
Professor of Law.

JOHN B. CLAYBERG, LL. B. (Michigan)
Non-resident Lecturer on Mining and Irrigation Law,
and Consulting Dean.

HON. F. C. WEBSTER, LL. B. (Yale)
(Ex-Judge District Court). Lecturer on Probate Law
and Procedure.

C. L. F. KELLOGG, LL. B. (Wisconsin)
Lecturer on Abstracts and Examination of Titles.

UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

1915-1916

SUMMER SESSION

1915—
 June 14, Monday.....Registration Day
 June 15, Tuesday.....Instruction Begins
 July 23, Friday.....Instruction Ends

First Semester.

1915—
 September 15, Tuesday }Registration Days
 September 16, Wednesday }
 September 17, Thursday.....Instruction Begins
 November 24, Wednesday, 12:30 P. M. }Thanksgiving Recess
 to November 29, Monday, 8:30 a. m. }
 December 17, Friday, 4:00 p. m. }Christmas Holidays
 to January 4, Tuesday, 8:30 a. m. }
 January 28, Friday, 4:00 p. m.....First Semester Ends

Second Semester.

1916—
 January 31, Monday }Registration Days
 February 1, Tuesday }
 February 2, Wednesday, 8:30 a. m.....Instruction Begins
 February 18, FridayCharter Day
 March 3, Friday.....Buckley Oratorical Contest
 May 9, Tuesday, 8:00 p. m.....Final Debate, High School League
 May 9-13 Tuesday-Saturday.....Interscholastic Meet
 June 2, Friday.....Instruction Ends
 June 4, Sunday.....Baccalaureate Day
 June 5, Monday, 8:30 p. m.....Annual Music Recital
 June 6, Tuesday, 8:00 p. m.....University Play
 June 7, Wednesday, 10:30 a. m.....Class Day Exercises
 June 7, Wednesday, 7:00 p. m.....Alumni Annual Dinner
 June 8, Thursday, 10:30 a. m.....Commencement Exercises

ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT

The Law School was established as a department of the University of Montana at Missoula in 1911. Prior to that time there had been no Law School in Montana.

The department offers a standard law course, covering three academic years, and gives special attention to practice court work, procedure, mining and irrigation law, and preparation for the practice of law in Montana and the Western States generally. The faculty is composed of carefully selected teachers, trained in the best law schools, who have had wide experience in actual practice and who, with one or two exceptions, devote their entire time to instruction. The Law School was admitted to membership in the Association of American Law Schools at the December meeting, 1914.

The Law School occupies quarters in the Library Building of the University, where rooms for the law library, the offices of the faculty and the classes of the department are located. The library reading room is large and conveniently arranged and is equipped with large and well-lighted reading tables.

THE LAW LIBRARY

The Law School is fortunate in having a good working library, composed in part of the private law library of the late Judge W. W. Dixon, in part of the library of the late Colonel T. C. Marshall, a recent donation by Judge W. J. Stephens, and other books purchased with funds generously donated by Mrs. Dixon and with state funds. The library thus established is known as the W. W. Dixon Memorial Library, in memory of Judge Dixon. The library of over five thousand volumes is constantly being enlarged and brought down to date. It embraces several sets of state reports, the National Reporter system, the American Digest system, as well as the leading text books, encyclopedias, collections of statutes, legal periodicals, and sets of selected cases, such as the American Decisions, American Reports, American State Reports, Lawyers' Reports Annotated (old and new series), the American Annotated Cases and the American and English Annotated Cases, all of which sets are continued as issued; also the decisions on Public Lands by the Interior Department. Consulting Dean Clayberg has presented a set of over two hundred volumes of English common law and chancery reports.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO REGULAR AND SPECIAL STANDING

Students may register in the Department of Law either in regular or in special standing. It is expected that all students will enter at the opening of the college year, September 15. Students may by special permission enter at the beginning of the second semester. Regular students, who are candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) must present credentials showing that they have completed substantially one-half (61 credit hours) or more of the work required for the degree of B. A. or B. S. in the University of Montana, or two years work in some other college or university.

Special students may be admitted to all the privileges and courses of the Law School the same as regular students, provided they are twenty-one years of age or over, and have diplomas from accredited high schools, or have evidence of an education equivalent to a four-year high school course. In exceptional cases of distinguished excellence in the three years of law work, special students may be granted a law degree, but in all ordinary cases will be given a certificate as to the work done, in lieu of the degree awarded to regular students.

Advanced standing in Law may be granted to students who present satisfactory credentials for equivalent courses taken in standard law schools. Also, in special cases, advanced standing may be granted upon examination satisfactory to the Faculty.

GRADUATION AND DEGREES

Regular students who have satisfactorily completed courses in law, equivalent to three full years of professional study of the law, will be granted the degree of Bachelor of Laws. (LL.B.)

Undergraduate students in regular standing, candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, electing Law as a major subject at the beginning of the Junior year may count not to exceed two years of the law course toward graduation and the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Those who have thus obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts, conferred at the end of four years, may receive the degree of Bachelor of Laws at the end of the fifth year on the completion of the third year of the Law course.

ADMISSION TO PRACTICE IN MONTANA

Students who have successfully completed the regular law course and received a certificate or degree for same as outlined in this Bulletin may under the direction of the Supreme Court of Montana be admitted to practice in the Courts of Montana without further examination.

FEES AND EXPENSES

An incidental fee of \$5.00 per year must be paid on the first day of registration in each academic year by every student.

Tuition fees in the Law School are \$40 per year, or \$20 per semester. To those carrying less than ten semester credit hours of Law courses, the tuition charge will be \$5.00 per course. Tuition fees must be paid on the official registration day or the first day of registration in each semester. Pre-legal students are not required to pay tuition fees until they enter the Law courses. Regularly registered students in the Law School may take any course in the College of Arts and Sciences without additional cost, except the payment of laboratory fees.

The cost of books in the Law courses will average twenty-five dollars per year for the three years of the professional curriculum.

SCHOLARSHIPS

The Law School is authorized to award a limited number of scholarships of free tuition to deserving students who distinguish themselves in any line of law school work. Such awards are to be made by the faculty of the Law School.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR SELF-SUPPORT

Board and lodging can often be obtained in exchange for three or four hours of work daily. There are also opportunities for general manual work, typewriting, stenography, clerking, collecting bills and services of various kinds. A committee of the Faculty and the Chamber of Commerce assist students in securing work. A considerable number of students earn the whole or a part of their expenses while attending the University.

REGISTRATION

The official registration day for the first semester is September 15, 1915; for the second semester, January 31, 1916. Students are strongly advised to register promptly in the first semester.

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION

The case system is generally employed.

OFFICE AND COURT PRACTICE

A special effort is made to enable the student to acquire a creditable degree of skill and facility in conveyancing and the drawing of contracts, as well as in the art of pleading, practice and forensic activity. In connection with such courses as contracts, corporations, property, trusts and wills, the student will be expected to draft the ordinary legal documents of office

No examination required by the State Board to practice

practice. In the course on code pleading and in the practice court the actual pleadings and papers required in the different stages of actions and special proceedings will be prepared. Training in the examination of authorities, in the making of briefs, in the production and exclusion of evidence, and in the oral argument of cases on the law points involved will also be given.

THE PRACTICE COURT

The law school graduate, even from the best law schools, is very apt to be much disappointed to find, on his admission to the bar, that he is almost entirely unfitted and unprepared to take up the ordinary practical work of his profession. He is ordinarily not even trained to use a law library or look up a point of law for himself, let alone taking up the trial of a lawsuit. All this is left to a post-graduate apprenticeship in a law office in order that the professors may have time to elaborate their legal theories on all possible subjects.

The faculty of the Law School of the University of Montana while appreciating the necessity of theoretical knowledge of fundamental principles of substantive law, yet believe that it is the duty of the law school to do more than is ordinarily attempted to train the student for his every-day work and teach him how to handle himself well in court, manage the various phases of litigation, organize and conduct corporations, examine and pass on titles and execute the ordinary operations of actual practice.

The Law School attempts to perform its duties in these respects by giving marked attention to the "practice court," and also to the practical side in all the courses.

Only a comparatively few law schools make a "practice court" a regular part of the law school work. Most of them leave such work to voluntary clubs, wherein it is mostly confined to debates on law points carried on only during one year.

In the Law School of the University of Montana the practice court is put on the basis of a regular course, required during the first, second and third years. It is presided over by the regular professors, all of whom assist in the work and by practicing lawyers who are invited from time to time to sit as presiding judges.

The first year court is largely occupied with authority work, briefing, and the oral argument of questions of law, and the trial of criminal cases.

The second and third year courts devote themselves to the trial of civil actions, and the preparation of records in appeal and procedure, generally in trial and appellate courts. In order to make the work realistic many of the cases are based upon actual occurrences and the witnesses and parties are Uni-

versity students. Thus the questions raised at the trial relate to what was really said and done, with sufficient local color to arouse interest and enthusiasm.

The student is required to prepare the evidence, collate the facts, interview witnesses and get up a careful trial brief. The course includes the entire conduct of actual cases from start to final judgment and also the appeal and presentation to the supreme court for review. This involves the issuance of summons, the drafting and filing of pleadings, the making of motions, the impaneling of the jury, the examination and cross-examination of witnesses, the arguments to court and jury, and all the other incidents of a contested trial.

Sessions of the court are held weekly for two hours in the afternoon or evening, and between sessions the cases are being prepared and carried from stage to stage by the student-attorneys in charge under the supervision of the instructor, who gives personal guidance in the work.

CONVEYANCING

In the course on conveyancing the work consists of the examination of a series of selected abstracts of title representing a great variety of transfers, such as probate and tax sales, as well as deeds and mortgages. A copy of each abstract is furnished to the members of the class, and written opinions are rendered on the defects and objections to title found, and the methods of curing the defects are worked out. Thorough work in this course equips the student as a practical conveyancer.

ARGUMENTATION AND DEBATE

A course in the theory and practice of debate is required of first year students. A good text on the art of debate is in the hands of the students and a part of the time is given up to the mastery of the theory of debate. The course also includes practical work in the writing of briefs on questions of public interest, and practice in extemporaneous argument of the leading political and economic questions of the day.

The aim is to develop readiness in speaking, to give freedom and ease on the platform, to teach careful and independent research, and to cultivate the logical process of analysis and discrimination which underlie all law work.

SPECIAL LAW LECTURES

Practical talks are given from time to time by prominent lawyers and judges of the state, designed to acquaint the student with matters that they will be called upon to meet in practice.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

The course of study extends over a period of three full years, and is so arranged as to require a total of eighty-seven (87) credits. All First Year work is required. Second and Third Year students are required to take fourteen (14) hours of work each semester, including Practice Court, which is required in all three years. The main body of this curriculum is of general application and is designed to afford a preparation for the practice of law in any jurisdiction or state. At the same time special attention in all courses will be given to the codes and decisions of Montana and the western states. The list of courses announced for the several semesters, with their credit hours, is as follows:

FIRST YEAR COURSES

	First Sem. Credit Hours.	Second Sem. Credit Hours.
Contracts	3	3
Property	3	3
Torts	2	2
Agency	1	2
Criminal Law and Procedure.....	2	2
Practice Court I.....	2	2
Debate and Argumentation.....	2	2

SECOND AND THIRD YEAR COURSES

	First Sem. Credit Hours.	Second Sem. Credit Hours.
Pleading and Practice.....	2	2
Equity	2	2
Negotiable Instruments.....	3	0
Evidence	3	3
Irrigation Law.....	3	0
Wills and Administration.....	1	1
Sales	2	2
Practice Court II.....	2	2
Abstracts and Examination of Title.....	0	1
Appellate Practice and Practice Court III	2	2
Conflict of Laws.....	2	2
Private Corporations	2	2
Mining Law	3	0
Damages	0	3
*†Bailments, Carriers and Public Callings	0	3
xInsurance	0	3
†Constitutional Law	2	2
xSuretyship and Mortgages.....	2	2
†Trusts	2	2
xBankruptcy	2	0
xMunicipal Corporations	0	2
†Partnership	0	3
xPersons	0	2
xQuasi-Contracts	0	2

*NOTE: Credit hours represent the number of recitation hours per week, and credits are allowed accordingly, one credit being one hour per week for one semester. Courses marked † given school year 1914-15, alternating successive years with courses marked x.

DESCRIPTION OF COURSES

FIRST YEAR

Contracts.

Professor Ayer.

Offer and acceptance; consideration; contracts under seal; contracts for benefit of third persons; assignment of contracts; joint obligations; statute of frauds; express and implied conditions; impossibility; illegal contracts; discharge of contracts, including agreement to discharge, novation, release, etc.

Williston's Cases on Contracts. Vols. I and II.

Property.

Professor Langmaid.

Acquisition of title to personal property by Statute of Limitations, accession, confusion and judgments. The bailee and finder's rights in property, together with a consideration of the rules of Common Law liens and pledges. Introduction to the law of real property. Tenure, estates and conveyances. Fixtures and waste. Easements by grant and user. Covenants running with the land and for title. Acquisition of title to land by adverse possession. The forms of conveyances and the execution of deeds. Landlord and tenant. An endeavor will be made to present the entire subject as a living branch of the law from the point of view of the present day lawyer.

Gray's Cases on Property. Vols. I, II, and III.

Torts.

Professor Neff.

Trespass to the person, to real property and to personal property; excuses for trespass; conversion; legal cause; negligence; contributory negligence; duties of landowners; nuisance; hazardous occupations; liability for animals; deceit; slander; libel; privilege; malice; malicious prosecution; interference with business; unfair competition, strikes, boycotts, business combinations.

Ames' Cases. Vol. I (3d Ed.) Smith, Vol. II (2d Ed.)
Burdick on Torts.

Agency.

Professor Leaphart.

Introductory principles; nature of the relationship; appointment; when the principal is liable to third parties when the agent has acted in case of torts, crimes, and contracts; liability of principal to agent; liability of the agent to his principal; liability of the agent to third parties; doctrine of undisclosed principal; delegation by an agent; ratification; termination of the agency.

Wambaugh's Cases on Agency.

Criminal Law and Procedure.

Professor Leaphart.

Analysis of criminal act and criminal intent; causation; conditions of criminal responsibility; justification; excuse; an-

alysis of particular crimes with especial reference to the Penal Code of Montana; criminal procedure under the code.

Beale's Cases on Criminal Law.

Practice Court I.

Professor Whitlock.

The argument of questions of law; the use of law books; the preparation of briefs upon legal questions; instruction in the method of trying criminal cases, and the actual trial of criminal cases during the second semester.

No book is used.

Debate and Argumentation.

Professor Coffman.

See University Bulletin.

SECOND AND THIRD YEARS

Pleading and Practice.

Professor Neff.

Nothing is more difficult or embarrassing to the graduates of most law schools than to draw pleading and prepare for the trial of a case. Unusual attention is given by an experienced practitioner to teaching both the science and the art of successful pleading, and the function it plays in the actual case itself, both at the trial and on appeal. By exercise and actual practice in the drawing of pleadings of all kinds the student acquires a practical knowledge of how to plead logically, accurately, and scientifically. Upon all points Montana cases are frequently cited and reference made to the most interesting and instructive modern cases in other jurisdictions.

Sunderland's Code Pleading.

Equity.

Professor Leaphart.

Nature of Equity Jurisdiction; specific performance; the Statute of Frauds; defenses to specific performance because of plaintiff's conduct; laches, fraud, misrepresentation, concealment and unfairness; failure to make good title; effect of mistake and hard bargains; mutuality of remedies, mutuality of performance and want of mutuality; relief for and against third parties; bills for an account, specific reparation and prevention of torts.

Ames' Cases in Equity Jurisdiction. Parts I, VI.

Negotiable Instruments.

Professor Langmaid.

After a brief history of the Law Merchant, the subject is taken up largely in the order in which the various points are dealt with in the Negotiable Instruments Law, which is in force in Montana as well as most of the states. The effort is made to explain where the Negotiable Instruments Law is declaratory of the common law, where it has made changes, and in general to ascertain the meaning of the Act, in the light of the prior law and in view of the cases sustaining it. Thus the forms and

interpretation of negotiable instruments, the question of consideration, of negotiation, of the rights of the holder, of the liabilities of parties, of the presentment and dishonor, of acceptance and protest, and of discharge are in turn treated.

Colson's Fuffcut on Negotiable Instruments.

Evidence.

Professor Whitlock.

The theory of evidence; rules governing admissibility; the hearsay rule and its exceptions; opinion evidence; the parol evidence rule, and the rules governing the introduction and interpretation of documents; the methods of producing evidence; the attendance of witnesses, their examination, cross-examination, impeachment and confirmation; evidence before trial; the respective functions of judge and jury; burden of proof and presumptions; judicial notice and judicial admission; actual practice in introducing evidence.

Wigmore's Cases on Evidence (2d. Ed.)

Irrigation Law.

Professor Neff.

This course traces the genesis and development of the law of water rights in the west; how rights to the use of water may be acquired and retained, and generally, the law of water as applied to irrigation, mining, manufacturing, and the generation of power. Special attention will be given to the preparation of water right litigation, and instruction as to the actual trial thereof.

Selected Cases. Legislative Enactments. Constitutional Provisions.

Wills and Administration.

Judge Webster.

The law of wills generally, including the making, revocation and interpretation of wills, in the first semester. Probate procedure, in the second semester, with actual practice in probating wills and the administration of estates.

Montana Code, and Lectures.

Sales.

Professor Ayer.

Subject matter at law and in equity; relation of possession and payment to title; presumptions as to title; conditions; bills of lading; fraud, retention of possession; factors and factors' acts; sellers' rights as to recovery of price, liens, and stoppage in transitu; buyers' rights, including inspection and various warranties; statute of frauds.

Williston's Cases on Sales.

Practice Court II.

Professor Ayer.

Writs of summons; service and return of summons; appearance; continuance; jury; right to open and close; judgment on pleadings; dismissal, non-suit, and directed verdict; instructing the jury; argument and conduct of counsel; special inter-

rogatories; special verdicts; arrest of judgment, new trials; trial and finding by writ. Civil cases are prepared, commenced, and tried in the more usual actions such as trespass, negligence, libel and slander, contracts, etc.

Sunderland's Cases on Trial Practice. Montana Civil Code of Procedure. Selected Cases for Trial.

Abstracts and Examination of Title. C. L. F. Kellogg.

Title to real property in general; title by descent; title by purchase; sources of information; analysis of abstracts; inception of title; congressional and legislative grants; patents; surveys; plats and sub-divisions; formal parts of deeds, including errors, omissions and defects; conveyances; individual, official, and special agreements for conveyances; leases; mortgages; wills; liens; charges and incumbrances; *lis pendens* and attachment; judgment and decrees; judicial and execution sales; actions and proceedings; taxes and tax titles; descents; adverse title; all of the foregoing considered in the making of a correct abstract and also considered in the view of an examiner of title looking for defects; methods of examining title, including actual examinations of abstracts with criticisms showing objections and methods of curing same.

Selected Abstracts and Lectures.

Appellate Practice and Practice Court III. Professor Neff.

The appellate jurisdiction of the various courts is considered, what judgments, orders and proceedings may be appealed from, parties who may appeal, time within which appeal may be taken, and the various steps by which the appeal is taken. Actual practice will be given in preparing the record proper and the bills of exceptions. Besides this, extraordinary remedies will be studied, such as Writ of Error, Writ of Certiorari, Writ of Prohibition, Writ of Mandamus, Writ of Habeas Corpus and the Montana Writ of Supervisory Control.

Selected Cases on Appellate Practice and Roberts' Cases on Extraordinary Legal Remedies.

Conflict of Laws. Professor Langmaid.

The extent of legislative power and the doctrine of the conflict of laws. Domicile and jurisdiction for taxation. The jurisdiction of courts. A consideration of the creation of rights, both of rights arising from contract and from tort. The law of capacity and other personal rights. The doctrine of conflict of laws as to rights of property, both by transfer *inter vivos* and by inheritance. The recognition and enforcement of rights; foreign executors and administrators; the nature, obligation and effect of judgments.

Beale's Cases on Conflict of Laws (3 Vol. Ed.)

Private Corporations.

Professor Leaphart.

Corporations distinguished from partnerships and joint stock companies; disregarding the corporate fiction; formation of corporations; powers of a corporation; de facto corporations; ultra vires acts of corporations; rights and liabilities of directors, promoters, creditors, and shareholders; rights of minority shareholders; shares of stock; transfer; assessment; voting trusts; foreign corporations; corporate forms.

Warren's Cases on Corporations with Corporate Forms.

Mining Law.

Professor Ayer.

Lodes; placers; locators; discovery; location; tunnel sites and blind veins; conditions of retention of claims; sub-surface rights; adverse claims; patents; oil, gas, and other mining leases; tenancies in common and mining partnership; rights of access; rights of subjacent and of lateral support.

Costigan's Cases on Mining Law.

Damages.

Professor Neff.

Respective functions of court and jury in estimating damages; exemplary, liquidated, nominal, direct and consequential damages; avoidable consequences; counsel fees; certainty, compensation, damages for non-pecuniary injuries; value; interest; and damages in certain actions of tort and contract.

Beale's Cases on Damages. (2d Ed.)

Bailments, Carriers and Public Callings.

Professor Langmaid.

The law of bailments with reference to the rights and obligations of bailor and bailee, and the creation, maintenance and termination of the relation, omitting, however, questions of liens which are considered in the course on Property, but with special emphasis on the law pertaining to carriers as bailees; the development of the law of public callings, and the rights and obligations of the various public services, such as common carriers of passengers and of goods, innkeepers, telephone, telegraph, gas, electric, and other companies. Governmental regulation and control of the public callings.

Willis' Cases on Bailments, Carriers, and Public Callings.

Insurance.

Professor Langmaid.

Insurable interest; concealment; misrepresentation; warranties; other cases of invalidity of contract; amount of recovery; subrogation; conditions; waiver; estoppel, election and power of agents; assignees and beneficiaries.

Wambaugh's Cases on Insurance.

Constitutional Law I.

Professor Leaphart.

Adopting and amending constitutions; effect of unconstitutional laws; delegation of powers; political and civil rights of individuals; rights to persons accused of crime; an extended examination of the 14th amendment.

Constitutional Law II.

Professor Leaphart.

Retroactive laws, including laws impairing the obligation of contract; general scope of federal powers; foreign relations, Indians; aliens; regulation of commerce; jurisdiction of federal courts.

Hall's Cases on Constitutional Law.

Suretyship and Mortgages.

Professor Leaphart.

Guaranty; defenses of surety; rights of surety against principal or co-surety; subrogation; reimbursement, exoneration, contribution; rights of creditors to securities held by co-surety. Elements of mortgage; title and lien theory; equitable mortgages; conveyances absolute in form; rights and duties of mortgagor and mortgagee; dower and courtesy; limitation on redemption; clogging the equity; assignment of mortgages; marshalling the assets.

Ames' Cases on Suretyship. Wyman's Cases on Mortgages.

Trusts.

Professor Langmaid.

Nature and requisites of trusts and the distinction between trusts, debts and other legal relations; the language necessary to the creation of a trust; the question of consideration; the effect of the Statute of Frauds and of Wills; subject matter of a trust; the different kinds of trusts; transfer of the respective interests of trustee and of beneficiary; rights and remedies of the creditors of trustee and of beneficiary; following the trust res; resignation and removal of the trustee; the duties of the trustee as to the general execution of the trust and as to investment.

Ames' Cases on Trusts. (2d. Ed.)

Bankruptcy.

Professor Langmaid.

The respective jurisdictions of the United States and of the several states. Who may be a bankrupt and who may be petitioning creditors. Fraudulent conveyances, preferences, and general assignments. Property passing to the trustee. Proof of claims, exemptions and discharge.

Williston's Cases on Bankruptcy.

Municipal Corporations.

Professor Langmaid.

Nature of municipal corporations; corporate capacity; self-government; creation; annexation, division; dissolution; succession; legislative control; officers and agents; governmental functions; municipal police power; quasi-governmental and commercial functions; local improvements and services, including special assessments; public streets; liability for torts; liability for contract; indebtedness and its constitutional limit; remedies of creditors.

Beale's Cases on Municipal Corporations.

Partnership.

Professor Ayer.

Formation of a partnership; partnership as to third persons; nature of a partnership, including firm title; powers of partners; rights and remedies of creditors; duties and liabilities of partners inter se; dissolution of partnership; accounting and distribution; limited partnerships.

Burdick's Cases on Partnership.

Persons.

Professor Ayer.

Parent and child; custody; support; property and earnings; emancipation; damages to parental rights; liability for torts of children. Infants; contracts; conveyances; affirmance, disaffirmance, restoration of benefits; particular contracts and obligations; necessities; torts. Husband and wife; rights of spouses in each other's property; incapacities of wife; antenuptial contracts; torts; separate estate in equity; statutory changes of common law; marriage and divorce.

Case Book to be selected.

Quasi-Contracts.

Professor Ayer.

Recovery upon record; recovery upon statutory, or official, or customary duty; recovery upon doctrine that one person shall not be allowed to enrich himself unjustly at the expense of another; quasi-contracts and true contracts distinguished; benefits conferred voluntarily and involuntarily; relation of quasi-contracts to equity.

Woodruff's Cases on Quasi-Contracts.



REGISTER OF LAW STUDENTS

1914-1915

THIRD YEAR STUDENTS

Brown, James.....	Philipsburg, Mont.
Friday, Richard C. W.....	Sigourney, Iowa
Jones, John Richard.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Lamport, Orrin C.....	Hecla, S. D.
McVeigh, B. William.....	Britton, S. D.
Matheny, Carlos Wayne.....	Redfield, S. D.
Olander, Emil T.....	Aberdeen, S. D.
Selfridge, Bernice.....	Butte, Mont.
Sewell, Harry Fisher.....	Philipsburg, Mont.
Sorenson, Charles C.....	Merrifield, Minn.

SECOND YEAR STUDENTS

Bachelor, E. Paul.....	Missoula, Mont.
Bachelor, Harold.....	Missoula, Mont.
Boddy, Elias M.....	Harrington, Wash.
Bouck, Melvin.....	Butte, Mont.
Brown, R. Lewis.....	Philipsburg, Mont.
Crawford, I. S.....	Mount Pleasant, Mich.
Craighead, Edwin B. Jr.....	Missoula, Mont.
Cummins, Edwin.....	Missoula, Mont.
Furlong, Leslie.....	Rockford, Ill.
Hanley, Clarence.....	Butte, Mont.
Harris, John G.....	Portland, Ore.
Johnson, Lloyd M.....	Butte, Mont.
Judson, Horace W.....	Great Falls, Mont.
Lucas, D. P.....	Missoula, Mont.
McGough, John F.....	Missoula, Mont.
McIntosh, James J.....	Forsyth, Mont.
O'Rourke, Arthur W.....	Missoula, Mont.
Rosenburg, George.....	Wilson Creek, Wash.
Tope, Joseph C.....	Fort Benton, Mont.
Tyman, Charles H.....	Chippewa Falls, Wis.

FIRST YEAR STUDENTS

Adamson, James.....	Helena, Mont.
Auerbach, Maurice.....	Butte, Mont.
Brackemeyer, E. J.....	Mullen, Neb.
Bailey, Mrs. H. T.....	Missoula, Mont.
Baird, Alva.....	Stevensville, Mont.
Bedke, Ray.....	Oakley, Idaho
Brennen, Lester L.....	Minneapolis, Minn.
Brown, Wingfield L.....	Philipsburg, Mont.
Busha, Thomas C.....	Big Timber, Mont.
Byron, Russell.....	Milwaukee, Wis.

Daems, Leonard R.....	Virginia City, Mont.
Davis, Thomas E.....	Patton, Pa.
Donoghue, M. J.....	Butte, Mont.
Drew, Arthur.....	Great Falls, Mont.
Drumbheller, Roscoe M.....	Walla Walla, Wash.
Fenn, Lloyd.....	Kooskia, Ida.
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Molchoir, Herbert.....	Seattle, Wash.
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Nissen, Nis.....	Kent, Wash.
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Selfridge, Bernice.....	Butte, Mont.
Sewell, Harry Fisher.....	Philipsburg, Mont.
Stephenson, D. A.....	Missoula, Mont.

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Daniels, Phil W.....	Anaconda, Mont.
Gault, John McP.....	Great Falls, Mont.
Goldman, Jack.....	Butte, Mont.
Johnston, Kenneth.....	Butte, Mont.
Jones, Harold J.....	Missoula, Mont.
Purcell, James M.....	Billings, Mont.
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